The Great SIN of

FORMALITY

IN I

GOD'S .. WORSHIP:

OR,

The Formal Worthipper proved a

LYAR and DECEIVER

Being the Subject of a

SERMON

Preacht on the Weekly LECTURE in BOSTON.

By Johna Moodey, Minhber of the Gospil.

Mat. 15.8. This People draweth night with the with their Mouth, and honoureth me with their Lips, but their Heart is fur from ms.

er. 7.8. Behold you trust in lying words their cannot profit.

lal. 1. 14. Cursell be the Decereer which bath in his Flock a Male, and voweth und facrificeth to the Lord acorrige thing.

John Allen, at the Lenton Coffee Boufe:
And are to be Sold by Richard William

Mrs John A. Lacivis



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The great Sin of FORMALITY

IN GODS

VVORSHIP

Hof. 18. 12

Ephraim compasseth me about with Lies, and the Honferof Israel with Deceit.

He Subject which I am at prefent to handle is the fin of Formality in Gods Worship, which is the fincondemned in the Text, as none of the least of those many and very great controversies, that the Lord hath had all along with his professing people, and at this day has particularly with our felves.

Take a brief explication of the Terms.

Ephraim was the Second Son of Joseph born in Egypt, and that name given him in Remembrance of Gods making him fruitful in the land of his affliction, Gen 41. 52. unto him Jacob, in his Bleffing, gave the Pres ference to his Elder Brother, Gen. 48. 202 The name is sometimes used for the whole

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(2) Tribe that lineally descended from him, and here for the Ten. Tribes, of whom he was the Head or, Chief, and is the same with [The House of Israel.] Israel fignifies a prewailer with God, and was the new Name which God gave to Jacob in memory of his Victorions combate at Peniel, Gen. 32. 28. And all his posterity, the whole visible Charch, bars that Name of Frael, until after the separation of the Ten, Tribes. from the two, when the Name of Ifrael was frequently given to the Ten, and the: Name of Juda unto the two, fo that Ephraim and Israel in the Text are homonymous; Ferms, or intend the same people.

times used for Worship, and in that sense it is to be taken here. Thus Pfals 26. 6. Compassing Gods Attar, intends Worship, ping of God, offering up Sacrifice on his Altar, which was one principal part of Worship. In the same sense is the phrase used

Pfal. 7: 7.

Christ hath promised that where his people meet together in his Name, (as all that are regularly Assembled for any part of instituted Worship do) he will be in the mill of them, Mat. 18. 20. and if he be in the midst of us, we are then compassing him about.

The Hebreto word in the Text is also fometimes used for Beleaguering or Besseg

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(3) ing a Town or City in an hostile way, and truly God accounts fuch hypocritical worship little better than waging War against himself, & such Compassers he looks at as his. Besiegers, and they will sooner, or later, be-

dealt with as sich.

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Some Expositors attribute it to the Prophet, as if he were befet with their Lles. and scandalous Reports, to the prejudice of his Ministry, which is one of Satans itratagems to prevent the Success of the Gospel, by reproaching them that dispense it: Thus they served Jeremiah, chap. 20. 10. & 18. 18. and thus they lay foares for him that reproves in the Gate, Ma. 2y. 21. When Gods. Messengers are reproving sin, they may look for fuch Treats, Cthough III would beg of this. Auditory, that they would be more kind to us, and themselves too, while we are according to. our Commisson, 1/a. 58.1. Mewing God's: People their sin) It's a good note of one: upon the place: A Fauhful Minister is the Genter in robich all the lives of Lies and Starders meet. Arrill case, if they be silent God! is displeased, if they speak men are angry. Burl'rather take it in the fore-going;

sense, as referring to God in his Worship.

[With Lies and Deceit] These Terms also mean the same thing, unless you will say the latter is Exegetical, and shews what was their aim and delign in lying, viz. to deceive God, they pretended to great devotion in keeping up the external form of Worship, without being sincere and real therein, and that was their lying, whereby they thought (the it was wretched Atheism so to think) to put God off, to deceive and put a cheat upon him, as if the Omniscient God could be imposed upon.

But this will be more fully opened in

Explaining the Doctrine.

DOCTRINE

Formality in God's Worship is accounted by him as Lying and Deceiving, and so is a very provoking sin. Formal Worshippers are looks as by God as lyars and deceivers, and shereby exposed so his sorest angers.

There are three forts of False and Deceitful Worship, which God is Displeased with.

or thing than the one onely, living and true God, when they have and serve any other God before or besides the True God; and this is gross idolatry and a breach of the first Commandment.

2. When they Worship the true God but with False Worship, such as never came into his mind, but is the meer product of their own Invention, which yet they observe

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£(45 B). ferve in stead of, or mix or joyn with his Institutions. This is a Breach of the Second Gommandment, and very offenfive to

a sealous God.

3. When the object of the Worship is right, and the Worship it self is for the matter, or as to the externals thereof true, but the miscarriage of it lies in the manmer of doing it, in that it is done with a Dissembling Heart, or in a cold formal manner. And this fin is forbidden in the third Commandment, which directs about the right manner of performing true Worthip (both natural and Instituted) to the Arue God.

The two latter may be intended here, and chiefly the third, or a mixture of them both (for the Heart cannot be right where the Worship is wrong) yea in a sense all three of them.; For they had the Calves at Dan and Berbel, at best a salse Medium, nor could they any more excuse themselves from the milling it in the object of worthip too, than their Fathers, who tho' they proclaimed a Feast to Jehovah before the Golden Galf, yet might be said to have chosen new Gods (as Judg. 5. 8.) and to Sacrifice to Devils and not to God, Deut. 32. 17 And be fure all this while their Heart was not right with God

But I shall confine my Discourse unto fuch as are Profesiors of the true God,

who have also the right-way of Instituted. Worship, but through the falseness of their hearts do but lye to him in all they perform; a sin commonly practised in our Days by Professors of Religion.

Q. What is this Formal Worship, which is

salled Lying and Deceir?

called by very hard names, very much complained of in Scripture, and there is abundance of it among Gods visible people, yea too much among those that may have the Root of the matter in them, and also because it's very provoking to God, and mischievous to them that use it.

Now I call that Formal Worship, which is opposed to that which is in reality. Paul opposes Form of Godliness to the power of it, 2 Tim. 3.5. Such Pretenders make Perilous Times. He intends such Persons as used an appearance without any reality, a sew without any sufficience. They made a profession of Godliness, and used much Pretensive Devotion in Worship, but there was nothing in it, save an appearance and stadow only, Vox preseres nibil, an empty Form, no powerful sincerity in their heart, nor good fruit in their life. And this Vizard men put on to deceive, that they may walk incognito in the World.

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corruption & Rottemess within, Pire with out and Frost within, A slame in the mouth but Ice in the Heart: A persect piece of Pageantry, a Play, where he that is in shew a King, is in Reallity a Begar.

Such lying Worship is thus Described by Christ Mat. 15:8, 9. Drawing near to God with the Lip, when the Heart is far from him, near in look and gestures, but far in heart and spirit, this is the spirit of an Hypocrite. When out of any low, base, interiour end, men are drawn or driven to those duties which indeed they have no Heart to, this the Lord accounts lying in his Worship. And the more external Preparations, the more Cost and Grandeur there is in it, the bigger the lye.

Christ reduceth all our Obedience, whether in point of Worship or otherwise, unto that one word Love, now if not loving Worship, its lying Worship; there is an Idol in the Heart, which has their Love, while God has their Lips only, they pretend Devotion to God, but the Idol in the Heart has the Heart all the while.

When the Heart and Body do not go together in the Service of God, the Body shews much love, but the Heart is otherwise

imployed Ezek 33: 31.

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This lying worship is opposed to work

canse no Spirit and Truth, John A. 24. Paul served God with his spirit, Rom. 1. 9. But their Spirits, Soul and Hearts are not concerned or engaged, and so there is no Truth in their services, becanse no Spirit in them, they are not spiritual and so cannot be true, for it is Truth in the inward parts that God requires, Pfal & 1, 6. Ephraim was called a silly, Dove without an Heart. Hos. 7, 11. And that is a filly, sorry Sacrifice that has no heart in it, nor can it be acceptable to God, Who chiefly minds the Heart, Jer. 30, 21.

And as the heart is to go with it, so the Conversation is to be consonant thereto. Want of either makes the worthip a lyen. As a man thinks in his heart so is he, Prov. 23, 7. But that is known to God on-By and himself. But when the Conversarion contradicts, the Devotion his deceitfulness is Obvious to men also Tit. 1. 16. and there, Christ gives this Direction for the personning of men by their fruits, Mat. 7. 16. And if the Heart be falle the Conversakion will not be right, for the Heart governs the Conversation. If the Heart go not with the congue, the Walk will to the Prudent observer (at least often) give the Tongue the lye, but if beart and tongue joyn, the Convertation among menewall evidence (endependy) the fineer ty coward God. T. DO

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Naw fuch Worship is called & Lying deceiving

I. Lying, which is either

S Verbal or Practical.

Verbal lying when he speaks not the Truth in his Heart, Psal. 15, 2. Affirming that to be Truth which he knows to be untruth, or doth not know to be Truth, or denying that to be Truth, which he knows, at least thinks to be Truth, or knows not but that it may be Truth.

Practical Lying is when a man pretends and professes what he neither intends
nor performs, when his works deny what
his words Profess, this is practical lying,
he liet in his way, though he speaks rights
in his words, such a flumes the
Name of Religion, but he practically denies the thing, which confiss not in words,
but in Power, in Love, in Righteonsness,
Holinesses Self-denial, Mortification, Gato which he is a stranger. And this is the
Lying which the Lord blames them for
here, and threatens else where, Isa. 1-10.-16. Isa. 58. 1-7. with Psak 50-7.22.

2. It's called Deceir also, They compused me with Deceir: Thus Mal. 1. 14. He that has a Male in his Flock, and offers a corrupt thing to the Lord, is called a Deceiver, and such an oblation is a piece of meer deceir.

A Deceiver is a fly, suboil, under hand

Dealer

Dealer, one that plays Leger de main, that cogs and cheats, and designs to put a sham upon another, and this is the aim and spi-

rit of a Formalista in Gods Worship; he contrives to put a cheat upon God, indeed to mock him, Gal: 6.7. And such a Wors-

fhipper is called a Deceiver.

1. Because he defrauds the glorious God of his just due, and of the true Homage and Service which belongs to him from his It's true, God cannot proper-Greatures. ly be decrived, but he offers at it, does what he may towards it, and like a foolish. ignorant Atheist, imagines he may do it; thinks God will not see when he turns him off with a bad Sacrifice for a good one; a corrupt and lame one for a found Job 22. 121 F4. Thus he robs God of his Right, fends away the Heart about other business, and complements God with a little Bodily Exercise, or Tongue-Devotion. The worm of his Lust doth eat the Kernel, and then with some seeming solemnity he makes the Heart-searching and Heart-demanding God a Present of the empty shell. A very shameful and affronting Cheat:

because it does really deceive others: men that can only judge by the outward appearance, are utterly deceived by him. Samuel was deceived by Eliabi look, and Phi-

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Lipsby Simon May uses Profession ... Come Ra my real for the Lord was enough to have Blinded a Jonadab, save than the Jone Trumpeting his own commendation was too much like an Hypecrite. Oh, thinks a good and charleable Christian, this is cortainly an Excellent Mans fee his Parts, Zeal, Affection, Or, and his aim being to seem Religious before men, de purs him felf in his finest dress when he appears upon the Stage in open view, turns the best fide outward when he has a great many Spechators; while a fincere Soul whole business is to approve himself to God, is most engaged and enlarged in his Closet. where none but he that fees in Secret Can observedim. WALLEY.

cause he doth most miserably and satally deceive himself, Jam. 1. 22, 26. He puts a Paralogism or Fallecy upon himself, argues salls, and concludes sallaciously concerning himself. And it's a proper punishment for him that thinks to deceive in his performance, to find himself deceived in his expected acceptance. As Jacob seared test his Father might, this Deceiver shall and that the All-seeing God most certainly with and out the Deceir, and reward thin with Curfe instead of a Blesson, Sen. 27. 12. Such persons may sport themselves with their own Deceivings for a time, 2. Pet. 2.

but the Deceiver thall be deceived at And he is the worft Decement that ves himself or a further discovery of this fin of yen g and Deceit in Gods Worship, let us notice of some of the Decens used in akt yer, Hearing, Receiving the Sacrament. Pcs Sandifying the Sabbath; and our par-ia ularizing here, will offer much matter of Ci inviction as we go along. 1. Of Compassing God about with Lies id Deceit in Prayer. Prayer is no finall part of Inflitted Northip, and to be made use of with ever ry part of Worship. And doubtless Gods own Children have need to prey with Dawid That God would remove from them when way of Lying even when they are Praying, Pfd. 119.29. In Colitary prayer when they enter into their Closets and thut their doors, they are more happy than the most and best of ten Christians always are if they can shat out Sol all vain and impertinent thoughts from thir coming in. All fuch (and much more day wicked, blasphemous and unbelieving J hear choughts are faults, and if allowed eredies und though they are not wickednesses, they are ferie infirmities, end if not watcht against and is do mourned over, will be charged on us as and Lies and Deceir. inith la per ardinary focial prayers, how hard ec.th

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to keep our heart engaged in every of Petition, Confession or Thanks avin uttered by thim; that is out mouth God fin vagaries are a wfort of Lies and wandering or diverting i 5 De seivings a dea ob asv

In extraordinary Prayers on Fasti ing and Mumiliation Days there is a great a leal of decen used . Especially when men for strife and debate, Ifa. 38. 4. ren & their Garments but not their bearts, Wate it their their eyes, but do not offict their S ouls, open their mouths, but keep their hearts thut, their heads hang down for a lay like a Bullrush, (though many arrive not to that, and so their hing is the mon 'e open and obvious, and their fin goes befor se hand unto Judgment.) B ut they have no Sacrince of a broken heart and contrite spirit to present the Lord withal What is this but dissembling and lying, while they pretend performance of the Duties of fuch a Solemnity, and yet neglect the principal thing required? If there be not (on fuch) days especially) in their Addresses to God, hearty confessions of lin, deep Humiliation under it, and Soul affiction for it, with ferious resolution to turn from it; all that is done without this, is nothing but lying and doctiving, and the greater the expense: in the external part of the duty, the greatwithe decise of most rightly performed.

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of Gods Glory, or our finand vilenels.

and Majesty, and yet do not really and practically believe what we say; We call him Father, but do not honor him; Mater, but do not sear him; Lord, but do not bear him; or Shepherd, but do not hear his voice and follow him; what do we less than mock and systochims.

toward him in our hearts, as if he were far out of our fight, that though he planted the ear, and formed the eye, could neither hear nor fee, but was like the deaf and blind Idol, Pfal. 115. come with our hands full of fin, as if we thought he could not differn whether we did lift up bely bands or no 1 Fim. 2. 8.

but doubt of his Ability to fave us, and engage not our hearts to rake beld of his Strength and be at peace with him.

instruct and limit the Holy One of Mount, and be our own carvers in point of the things we would have granted us.

have our own wills, and while we far, Iby Will be done, are very impatient if our

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We verbally own his Goodness, but we Lye in our hearts if we do not close with him as Goodness it felf, and make him the object of our highest love accordingly.

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We own his Mercy, but do not rowfide and hope in it : Confess him to be Jeft, and yet pals not the time of our fojourning before him in fear. We fay it's a fearful thing to fall into his hands, and yet by fuch kind of triffing in his Worthip do most directly deliver our felves up into the Hands of his. Jealousie and Justice. Interest all

We profess our love to him, but while our heart is not with him, we mock him and lye to him, as the told Sampson, Judg. tille is de fing and a game ge This is guest of

Thus while we confess all Gods Glorious. Attributes in prayer, but do not make him. the object of our Faith, Love, Fear, Delight, Occ. we do hat he to him. w

Thus also in Confession of our own Sin and Vilenels. mally

We often confession, but do not believe that we are fuch Sinners indeed as we fay. we are nor are fentible what an evil and bitter thing fin is We call our felves: Sinners in the general, but when we come to particulars, are ready to extenuate and excuse if not to deny it.

Againg if we confess the fitt that we have no mind to part with, and acknowand

ledge

(16) ledge those Iniquities that we keep in boloms, with complacence and delight. what is this but deceitful dealing with God? We feem very pathetically in words. to confess our own wretchedness and unworthiness, but God and our own Consciences know that we do but lye unto him, while not humbled to this day, Jer. 44. 120. and are better opinionated of our selves. than wee pretend tosia our Confessions. 2. A second part of Prayer is Retition. and And there is also a great deal of lying and As for Instance wi bas silvotes When we ask outward things to spend them upon our Links & not that we may fincerely use there for the Glory of God; this is asking amifs, Jam.4.3. This is decentful Praying to ask his mercies that we may fight against him with his own weapons; what is it but Couzenage and Deceir? So when weask Gifts only to make a fine hew ramong men, and get a Reputation for Religion; which is finally to facrifice Gods. Gifts to our ambition and vain-glory. Or when we ask spiritual Bleffings which me are not really concerned to receive Austin has such a passage in his Confessions, that he often asked that of God in Prayer, which he was in his heart affaid left he should

Many feen to beg hard for Grace,

the ! when God knows they do not defire it;

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ask Knowledge when they hate the Light, and

ead connet endure to come to its ask to have an energoned, when they cannot part with it, purged, while they hold fast their dering and refuse to let it go, this is downright ging before God Jer. 8 5. Thus we prey for the Sanctifying of his Name, Coming of this Kingdom, doing of his Will, but in heart we are for neither of them.

Of fuch kind of addresting God in a. Time of Affiction, the Lord pronounces that it is bot flattering and lying, and that because the Heart is not right with God, Pla.

78. 34 -- 37.

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And so of our Thanksgiving, which is words, Lord, we bloss and praise thy Name, but our hearts are not fixed to that work, nor do we take duecare to order our whole. Conversation so as may be most for his Service and Glory. Verbal praising of God, with practical dishenouring of him, is plain lying.

So when we promife to him what we never issend to perform, at least never duhely care to perform; they that make folemn wows in the days of their distress, but forget to pay them in the days of their. enlargement, are but lyars and deceivers.

d 2. Of the Lying and Deceit in Hearing she Word.

When men hear, but bare bearing is all they do. Hear with the ear, but never fet the

the heart to all those things that are tellified, which Moses advises them unto Dent.

Hear, but not as the Word of God, Acts
16.33. Hear, but do not take care, and
heed how they hear; Hear, but the heart
goes after their Covereusness, Ezek. 33.31.

Hear, but gaze and wander the while, and
it may be fall fast affect too. (And by
the way, sleeping at Meeting is visible and
palpable lying, especially if allowed, and
not to the utmost resisted and striven aagainst: Eutychus was taken in the manner, Atts 20.9 and made a solemn Monitor to waken all Sleepers.)

heart, but come with an idol in their heart, hear and go forth immediately, and all they hear is lost, the Word chookt, and

so their labour proves in vali.

To hear without an unfeigned Resolution to no as well as hear, together with a sincere endeavour to personni what they resolve, is lying and decempal Hearing.

3. At a Sacrament men lye 10 God.

When they do not differn the Lords. Body, do not make it their bulinels to fee and converse with a Crucified Christ that is there held forth.

When they come to a Feak, but come not with an appetite, to a Wedding Feak, but not with a Wedding Garment; coine to receive a Gift, but either bring of

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put forth no hand of Faith to take it:

When at the beholding of a Crucified Christ, there is no mourning over him, nor for their fine that Crueified him, no activity of Faith, though the Lord Jesus be evidently fet forth-as Grueified, for the drawing forth of their Faith on him; no inflat. ming of their Love, by the dying Love of a dear Saviour, which they are then called to a fixed meditation on; the failure here speaks the neglect of what is the principal end of a Sacrament, and therefore is no less than lying and deceit in Gods account. however the external Deportment may appear fair and commendable before mens. that can only judge by the seeing of the eye, and hearing of the ear:

4. So we may fay of the Sabbath.

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Which is a special season for the attending on luftituted Worship. If it be not kept according to the Law of the Sabbath if we do not Sanctifie the Sabbath, that God may Sanctifie us on and by the Sabbath Ezek. 20. 12. If the Sabbath be not remembred and prepared for, and fanctified as and Holy Rest with and unto God, we do but mock God, and deceive our felves: Wour Sabbach-keeping be not a Delight, it is an cheat; if we only ceafe from servile labour. but not from speaking our own words, and following our carnal and finful pleasances; or if we account only that part of the day to be Sabbath which we spend in the Pala
Mck Worthin and the residue of the time,

both before, after, and in the intervals of

Worthin be spent as common time; the

whole of our Sabbath keeping is Sabbath
breeking, and our pretences fallacious and

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These are some hints which the serious.

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I should have added here fomething,

2. Of the loreness of its punishment.

But that I chuse to bring them in either; as Motives to incline us to a true and right performance of the Duties of Worship, Or as Dissylves from this fin of Lying therein.

By may of Application.

Rich, I shall draw some inferences from

and Deceitful Dealing in Gods Worship—Then we have the less cause to wonder that there is so much Lying and Deceit among men in their converse with each other. It's a very lying Age that we live in. Man lye one to another, in salishing their words, breaking their promises, yea, and more

(21)

more folemn Obligations. Men lye one of another by scandalous Reports which they raile and broach, very much to the detriment of their Neighbours, and reproach of Religion. Yea, there are that make it no finall part of their buliness to invent & frame Lies, and featter them abroad to amuse the World withal, and to draw forth mens sentiments, on which they make their Remarks, and of which they make matter of Acculation. There is also much Deceiving and Over-reaching one another in Dealing, the weakest & though the hone est) goes to the wall; lay there is much of this among men. Think it not kneeds. while there is so much dissembling with God himfelf, you may look to meet with the like among men. And it arifes from the same principle, the Acheism that is in all Mankind, that which makes them dare. to hie to God, will not let them Bick atlying to men. Look for nothing but falshood and mischief from him that makes no Conscience of essaying to put his cheats. upon the Great God. He that will adventure to be to God directly, will not flick: more remotely to be to him, as all lying to men is, all fin being finally against God.

2. See what little can have to boalt of any morit in any of our Services; where there is formuch deceir, there can be no Merit.

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But suppose they be sincere performantees, worship done in spirit and truth, there will be no room for trusting in or boasting of them; for the sincerity of the heart is Grace, & that Grace the inherent, set is intified Grace, & the exercise of that sincerity in Worship is exciting Grace, & all Grace

takes away all occasion of boasting.

There are some actings of pride in the best, to their shame and confusion of face, when they reflect thereupon: but usually; or mostly they are false in their Worship that trust to it, and of them it may be Said, they trust to a Refuge of Lies, and under falshood do they bide themselves, Ha 281 Because all their Worship is so. Were our Services never so good, yet if trusted in when we have done them, we make a be, an Idol of thems and shall find them to be a lye to us; much more when there is so much deseir attending the best of our doings, and so much lameness, leanness, and deformity in the chiefest of our Sacrifices.

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3. Hence les a' so the reason why God

is angry oft times at the Prayers of his People, viz. because he haves bying, of which
he finds so much in them: Pfal. 80.4.
And hence there is so little success in praying, so sew Answers of their Prayers.
Those that are lying Services to God, will
be lying Services to us also, nothing will
come of them but Provocation and Punishment.

We know that God beareth not Sinner, John 9. 31. Lyars and Deceivers as they shall not dwell with him, Plal. 191. 7. so neighber shall their Services come before him

with Acceptance.

Lot none of us that are conficient to our selves of a great deal of that Guilt in our Services, a lattel with God and say, Wherefore have we fasted and thou steel nor? The 18.38.

3. That Context will answer them and is, and this Text will shop our mouths. It said, Hab. 3. 7. The labour of the Oscop sails, it is in the Hebrew lies, i. e. their labour about the Olive in planting, proming, dressing, from which they expect some fruit, produces nothing, mothing comes of it; so will the labour of such a Worshipper prove, his Preyer was a local God, and it is very just it mould be south a systomm.

Let this Doctrine also be improved unto Conviction.

Atrice Examination, Conviction will follow. Is there not too too much of this lying

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Worship to be found among us?

Here is a great deal of worship, and many Worshippers. And those Worshippers that feek God daily, and approach into his presence frequently, are either Regemerate or Unregenerate, (for we may not believe, that all outward Worshippers are inwardly sincere) Now as to the Unregenerate, especially if they are so knowingly, and continue fo contentedly, all their wor-Thip is a meer lye, all their devotion is a meer chest, and so an abomination unto Cod; they do nothing else but beleagure and befethim with lies, are always fighting God with their hes, and many, perhaps the Body of Israel whom the Lord thus treats in the Text, were such.

As to the Regenerate, they are not wholly freed from this way of dying, there are done Remains of Guile and Hypocnific, which like dead flies are dropping into, and corrupting the Oyntment, or Incense

of their best Performances.

And for our Conviction, let us look back an the particular Instances given in the serveral parts of Worther; belides, what further Resections every diligent, curious self-exeminer may make upon himself. That with our selves what a Trade of

of those Abominations we have wrought in his sight, how many plain hes we have told him to his face; and let us be vile in our own eyes, in that we have so often done that which is so vile in his. The Lord expects very deep Humiliation for our so great and frequent Dissimulation in his Worship; whatever Infilmities God may bear withal in his Children, he will not tolerate lying in them; dealing falsely in his Worship we must very particularly repeat of, and resorm.

USE III.

Let this serve for a word of solemn Delhertation from this great and frequent sin that is so commonly found in the midst of us. Oh all ye VVorshippers of God be perswaded to put away your lying, and let your deceit no songer lodg with you. Do not come to the House of God to tell him a pack of lies from day to day, Trouble him with no wore deceitful and vain obtations, for shame leave off lying.

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Paul charges them, Eps 4.25. with Col. 3.92 to put away lying one to another. But this a Doctrine presents us with a more solemn and necessary charge, (and that which it taken notice of, and complied with, would cute the other.) Lye not to the God of Truth.

E.2.

Els.

Eli was mistaken when he said to Hanna, a Sam I. 1.4. How long will thou he drank?

put away thy Wine. But akas, that there should be such just cause to say to many. Whomhippers in the House of God, How. long will you tell ins in Gods. Vyorship, put away your degen from you.

To inforce this Diffwalive,

Let us confider,

1. The Greatness of the fin,

2. The foreness of the punishment.

3. The good of performing true Worship in aright and sincere manner.

1. The greatne pof the fin.

1. It is Lying. And I need fay no more. It's a fin though so generally practifed, yet every where spoken against. It is a sin which mans corrupt nature is dreadfully addicted to they go aftray from the Womb, speaking lies, Psal. 58. 3. And yet it is a fin condemned by the light of nature, con-.. demned by the verdict of every mans Conscience that is not blinded or bribed, affeep, or seared. Men hate to be imposed upon, with lier, and will be more ready to forgive a very great fault than a little one, when aggravated with lying. It's reckoned among the seven Abeminations that the. Lord bates, Prov. 6, 16 .-- 12, yea and accounted big enough to make two of the seven (if not three of trem) though in a different sense.

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2. But more than so, it's lying to God, and that fin cost Ananias and Sapphira their lives, Att. 5:42 Ge. And it's nosmall wonder of Patience and Long-suffering that the Lord makes no more such Examples among the great Troops of lying Worshippers that compass him every day, especially considering what a jealous God he is in point of Worship. To have a Company of Hypperites come Before God from time to time, only to fill his ears with lies, must needs be highly provoking. and it is very strange that the Angel of the Lord is not fent forth to make them all dead Corpses; Spiritual Judgments are doubtless secretly, inflicted upon them; which are the more dreadful because the less observable.

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3. It's rank Atheism, nor could men perfift in such a course if they did realize the.
Being of God, or had not in their own
imaginations framed to themselves a God.
like themselves. According to our sentiments of God in our Hearts, so are our
Carriages toward him in his Worship.
Decensul Worshiping of him speaks us very
much deceived in our Conceptions about him.

4. It is extream insolence, daring holdnets and precomption thus to impose upon
God, to fight against him with our Lies,
to cover his Face and ask who smote
him.

5.516

(28)

fich formal Services are Fools services. Solomon calls rash, sudden, hasty, unprepared Sacrifices, the Sacrifices of Fools, Eccl. 5. 1. I am sure, lying ones are such. It's folly for any thus to go about to impose on the Omniscient God, the height of folly once to dream of deceiving him, and worse than madness it self to do so by him, is they did not think they could deceive him.

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theistical Conversation in our whole Deportment. As we are in our Worship, so we are in all our Walk. He that is formal and Atheistical there, will be so else-

where.

2. The foreness of the punishment.

And you may well imagine that God will in Justice provide a strange punishment for such workers of Iniquity; were it only that one Text, it were very dreadful Mala. 1. 14. Curfed be the Deceiver. If doing the work of the Lord deceitfully does, then much more the doing of the worship of the Lord decirfully will bring a Curse Jer. 48.

10. Particulary,

1. All such hing worth ppers will lose all that they have wrought 2. Joh 8. all our deceitful Hearing, Fraying, Sabbach-keeping. &c. will be utterly lose, as to any real profit, that shall ever come to us by them.

them. Oh the many costly laborious fervices that many Ignorant zealots have lost !! the painful persormances of the Papists that are Lies are all lost, the fair out-fide shews of the Hypocrite are all lost. that are least, or nothing in the Inside are most in the out-side, and they all whose Services are a lye (not having the Heart in them) use to be most splendidly of any; but they shall get nothing by their bing, nothing from God, nothing of his Company or Bleffing: a little Reputation from men they may get, but what does that fignif ? They do but worship him in warn, Mat. 15 9. and therefore God bids such deceitful Offerers to bring no more such vain chlations, 1/2. 1. 13. They were utterly in vain as to the great end of them, Communion with God by them. There were a company of Professing Believers, Joh. 2. 23, 25 unto whom Christ could not commit himself, they seemed to trast him, but he would not beirust himself with them, because he knew their hearts, he knew they were Lyars and Deceivers in their hearts, and their outward profession without inward fincerity, could obtain nothing with Christ. Lying spoils all conversation among men, and hinders converte with Christ, Pra-19. 22. The poor man is better than the lyar. He that forves God with his Heart, though his poverty allows him to offer no more than

Than two mites, shall be accepted of God, while the more liberal Contributions of heartless and therefore deceinful men shall be rejected. The want of the Heart makes it a lye, and every lye is lest to the Maker.

2. Nay more than so, such worship is not only lost to them, but very provoking to God; they cannot anger a jealous God more than by such Dicentful Services, his Anger smokes against lying Prayers, and the more of such prayers, the more Anger.

Hence in the first Chapter following on the Text it's faid, They increased Lies and Desolation; what Lies did they increase? Hure those lies in worship, for which they were blamed in my Text; they continued in their formal worship multiplied their Sacrifices, and did the while but multiply dies; their new Sucrifices were but Compassing God about with new Liese; and what did they Further increase-thereby? why they increased Desolation. Increase of such Services, was increase of Lies, increase of Lies was increase of Provocation unto God, and con-Lequently of Desolation unto them. hard to fay, whether people do more provoke God by their fins, or by their Prayers and Confessions, performed with so which Guile and Hypocrife, especially when by those Duties they think to expiate their fins. While they are compassing God about with Lies, he is compassing them about with The

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Threatnings, which like a storm of Hail

shall sweep away their Refuge of Lies.

Outward Judgments are often sent by God upon a Professing People, as a Testimony from Heaven against such Falshood and Dissimulation. Is not this one main cause of Gods Severity towards us at this day, viz. our prevaricating with him in his Worship? either the total neglect of it in many, the deceitful performances in some, or the unanswerable walking in all, has had as a deep share in procuring these Calamities under which we are now tabouring. Does not the Lord render his Rebukes in flames of Fire, for our coldness, or false Fire in his Worship? The sudden stroke on Nadab and Abiba was for their offering up of frange Fire, and Lies is strange Fire. The Arrows thot out of fuch a descriful Bow flies back to the damage of him that shoots it, Host 7. 16. Thus Paul tells us, that for the abusing of that Ordinance sickness and death were sent among them, I. Cor. 11. 300 And no way is an Ordinance more abused than by this way of lying.

Spiritual Judgments, though more fecret, and not so much taken notice of, are yet more dreadful, and no less certaint Ascaril men and seducers in point of Dostrine, so evil men and decewers in point of Wor-ship, was worse and worse, 2 Jim 3 13 deceiving and being deceived, they deal

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Deceifully with God, do deceive others, (as has been airead.g.noted) and do most lamentably decrive themselves into a falle. peace, till at length they find themselves; irrecoverably lost. Their worshipping, imholdens them to sinning. They sin, and then bring their Peace-offering, and fo pay the old score, and then begin upon a new, Prov. 7. 14. As if by their Duties they had made amends for their past sins, and obtained a Dispensation for the committing of more. Thus the Prophet brings them in Ger. 7: 9, 10. As Stealing, and commuting Adultery, &c. and then by Standing, i. e. Worshipping or Sacrificing) in Gods House, think themselves delivered to dorall those Abominations, i. e. delivered from the wickedness already done, and licensed to hold on the same Trade still! Thus as some turn the Grace of God into. Lasgiviouspes, Jude 4, so these turn the Worship of God into Lascivion sit sig and what greater Spiritual Judgment than to be given up of God'ton this lit is rendered there as a mark of men of old ordained outo Condemnation. Nothing more fatal, than by vain Services, to to be left to vain Confidences, till unexpected Ruine at lait overtake them. And that is the last thing here to be considered; viz. 3. The final destruction of fuch Deseits

Worthing re whose Plagues will be mod

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glan ing is the of cr nishment allotted them. Every piece of in Decental Worship will be an Article in the Indictment. They make themselves Two-sold more the Children of Damnation than the poor Heathen that never performed any duty of Worship to God in their lives. While some Drink and Swear and Curst and Damn themselves to Hell, others pray and bear themselves thinker, and into a deeper and hotter Hell too then others arrive at for men to dostroy themselves with a great deal of pains, labour, cost, splendor and grandeur is the worst kind of Destruction.

Your Lying, Deceitful Services and Performances are both the pretences that you Compals God with, and the sparks that you Compals and comfort your selves with, but the Reward you will receive at the hands of God will be to lye down in sorrow, Is so yellow Such Worshippers of God are nevertheless counted forgotters of God, and their Doom is, To be I or in Rieces without any to deliver them. Psal. 50, 222

The Benefit of True and Soucere Worshipping

of God.

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This is a large Theam, I shall bute glance at a few hints: What is said of keep-ing Gods Commandments in General. Great is the Remark Plant 9.11. is eminently true: of the second Commandment, which gives

Commandment, where the Lord threatens the Breaker of it, Not to bold him guilless, it is a Meiosis, and sorest wrath is intended therein, and on the other-hand all manner of blessings are designed for the keeper of that Command Is the Deceiver in Worship be Cursed Mala. 1, 11. Then the singere Worshiper is blessed. Blessed with all spiritual blessings, God accepts his Services, remembers his Offerings, will give him pardon, peace, joy, the strength of his Right Hand So. see Pfal. 20.1-6. He shall see the Lords goings in his Sanctuary. And shall he she to a state to Devide Europeace.

be able to attest to Davids Experience, (Pfal. 84. 10.) One day in Gods. House is

worth a I koufand.

fo. Seeking the Kingdom of God first, (of which no small part lies in a right performing the worship of the Kingdom) has a promise of the Addition of all other things, Mic. 6.33. God deals with him in his Worship le we Compass him with hearty sincere fervice, he will Compass us with savour as with a Shield Psil. \$12, Mercy shall Compass us, no good thing shall be warning to us. While such kin dos formal worshippers of whomewe have been speaking, say, as they feel, that it is in vain to serve God, we shall

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speak as we find, I hat it is good for us to draw near unto God, Psal. 23.28.

Directions for the Curt of this Malady.

1. Be suite we six upon the right (and there is but one right) Object of Worship. Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve, Mat. 4. 10. The great God is the sole Object of Worship. Let us not make out Bellies our God, Gold our Hope; the World our portion; nor our own Righteonsness, Wisdom, of Strength our Idols not our selves out Saviours, Sacrifice not to our own Net, nor burn Incense to our own Drag. Hab. 1. 16.

whom we Worship, and that will oblige us what we may to study a proportion between our Worship, and the Object of our

Worship.

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The Knowledge of God will teach us that he is to be Worshipped, and also how he is to be Worshipped, will make us fear to neglect it, and affilt us in the due persor-mance of it.

To cute the Deceiver that had a Male in his flock, but offered a corrupt thing, the Lord gives him to understand, and wills him to consider that he was a Great King, and had a Dreadful Name, even the Lord of Hoss, Mal. 1. 14.

(36)

His being a Spirit will tell us that he is to be Worshipped in Spirit and Truth, not

after a carnal and lying manner.

Consider him as the first Being, & chiefest Good, & thence learn, that the first &
best of our Hearts, Abilities, Time, Spirits,
Souls, are his due, and that lame, blind,
beartless, liscless Services are very much unbecoming him.

His Soveraignty as it commands Devotion, for it will guard us from snuffing at his Service, or slubbering over his Worship.

His Omnipresence will beget Reverence, and promote Sincerity. It's no great matter how men carry it before an Idol that has no eyes, but Reason, much more Religion will direct us to look to our selves, when we have such an eye upon us, and will be useful to prevent that commonness of Heart and Carriage so unsuitable for his Presence.

His Omniscience will assure us that he will not be shamm'd nor imposed upon, there's no mocking hint with shadows or pretences; he is not to be treated after that manner. He will say to every Hypocrite, tho under the greatest disguise, why seignest thou thy self to be another person, I have heavy Tidings for thee; and a Curse upon the Deceiver is heavy Tidings

His Omniforence will represent him as a person that has in a readiness wherewith

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to avenge all Affronts, and to affift all the Humble Souls that defire to serve him better.

His Holiness tells us that we must lift up holy hands and hearts before him, and purge our selves in order to our being Vissels su-

-ed for our Masters usc.

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His Justice will caution us from taking his Name in vain, because he will not how us Guileless; and when we take up his Worship without spirit, heart, life, care, labour, seriousness, we take his Name in vain.

His Bounty and Goodness will quicken us to serve him with Enlargedness of Heart, who hath such a liberal hand to reward all his Servents.

His Truth and Faithfulness as they will put us beyond dispute about the certainty of the Reward, if we serve him well, so of the Punishment, if trisling and slightly therein.

Thus right Conceptions of God will notably influence you into right Worship, &

a due performance of it.

3. Study well the right way in which God will be Worshipped, and his own way is the only right way. He hath plainly told us in his Word, how he will be Worshipped; if we bring him any other Worship than that of his own prescribing, he will call it lying and deceit. Beware therefore

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that some spoil you through vain deceit after the Traditions of men, Col. 2. 8. A very good caution, for Iraditions of men in the Worship of God, will spoil our Worship, and spoil us also, aand are rightly called deceirful and vain, because they take us off from the only true, acceptable and profitable Service of God. Resolve upon it, either Bible-Worship or none at all, all other being as, yea wor se than none. lying worthip if not warranted by God's Word, whatever pretences it may make to Decency in it felf, or Authority from men, Traditions from our Fore-fathers, or the Commands of the Church, God will fay of it, Bring no more vain chlations, & who has required these things at your hands? Nor will God take it as an answer if we say that Ecclesiastical Anthority enjoyned it, unless it agree with the Pattern in the Mount, and be prescribed by the Lord of the House.

4. Let us offer up all our worship by Christ, God in Christ is the object of Divine Worship. To goe to God in our Prayers or other Services, immediately, to God out of cr without Christ is to be in our services. That General Rule of Doing all in the Name of the Lord Jesus Col. 2, 17, holds most strictly in point of worship. All our prayers are to be made in his Name, Joh. 14, 41. And all our praises are to be Offered up by him, Heb. 13, 15.

Otherwise what-ever of Labour, Care, Zeal, Cost, may be put into our Oblations, if there be nothing of Christ in them they signify nothing at all with God; they are Lame, Blind, Lean and Dead Sacrifices, and will be most displeating in Gods most Pure Eies, and the savour of them very offensive to his Mostrils is not persumed with the Incense of his Merits which he is Offering up with the prayers of the Saints,

5. See that our Hearts he in the worship, fervently and frequently make that necessary Prayer, Pl. 119.80. Let my Heart be Sound in thy Statutes, especially sound in thy Statutes and my performances about Worship, because God is eminently Jealous there. Daily make Pavids prayer, That God will remove from us the way of lying, Pfal. 119. 29. And that particularly when we draw near unto God in worship, that we may do it with a true Heart, Heb. 10. 22. Ingage the Heart to go along with our Bodies and Tongues, when addressing the Heartfearching God, yea & do not only carry our Hearts thither, but by an extraordinary care and watchfviness keep them there, that they may not give you the slip, and so render all your worship successfels, because bearriess. Then only do you worship God in Spirit and Truth when your Hearts are incerely aftire in what you

do. Dare not ofer unto God that which cost you nothing but a little Breath and Lip-labour, remember that your Heart gives value to your two Mites, the least piece of Hearty Service is in high esteem

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6. Finally let our constant Walk be always confonant to our Worship, our Deportment agreeable to our Devotions, our whole Conversations such as become such Worshippers. A loose Conversation gives the lye to a specious profession. If what be said in words is contradicted in works, God will call it lying and deceit, Tit. 1. 16. To be zealous and warm in our Worship but luke warm and carnal in our Walk is most absurd and Contradictory. Let us Live our Hearing, Praying, Sabbaths, Sacraments, &c. and then we worship well, And if we do indeed worship well, our worship to God will observably Influence, all our converse with men. And Oh how amiable and pleasant is an Harmonious Agreement there! And how unfeemly the contrary! That men walk no better before and after worship, is an ill lign of their being insincere and false and decentulismit.

To Conclude,

Thus you have heard one more very common and provoking fin declaimed against. And note that when the Lord gave the Prophet Isa. \$8. 1. &c. his Com-

(41) million To hew unto his people their Trans. greffions, And to the boufe of Jacob their fins, this was the first fin that he directed him to lift up his voice and found his Trumpet against. There was much Workip, but little Holiness, many Sacrifices but no Righreousnels, stequent Approaches to God, but little Walking with him. And it's evident that their defign in thefe external performances was to conceal or get allowance for their wickedness, as appears by quarrelling God that he took no more notice of their Fastings, for gave them expected Answers to their Prayers, though the Lord fufficiently stopt their mouth, by letting them know, that while they lived in fuch paipable neglect of the Second-Table-Duties, their pretended compliance with the Fixst, could very little avail them. Of the like import is Pfal. 50. and Ifa. 1. in the latter of which he plainly tells them, That the militude of their Sacrifices was to no purpose, they did but trouble him, and not profit themselves: & God bids them give over, verse 13. Not that he did abate them these Sacrifices, or will abate us our Devotion; no, but bring no more vain Oblations; so does Gcd say to'us, bring no more lying Services, make no more deceinful Prayers; let me have no more of these formal, Hypocritical Assemblings. Upon the penalty of lofing all our Prayers, (& we had better lose

none to deliver thee, I say upon allthese pe-

nalties, (and they are terrible ones) leave

off, presently and atterly leave off All lie

ing & diffembling with God in his Worthips

Do not cast off worship because it is so dangerous to intermeddle with, but engage in it sincerely, heartily, with Reverence & godly sear, shun the lying & detest that too often does attend it, comply with the sincerity & paint sutness, care & conscience that always should attend it. Sincerity will God approve of and countenance; Instrmity, especially when bemoaned & resisted, he will sorgive & overlook, & all the expence we are at in Worship ping God in spirit & truth, will be plentifully compensated by sulfilling that promise, Exo. 20.23. In all places where I record my name I will come unto thee, and I will Bless thee.

